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J. W. SCOTT Editor.

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A HISTORY OF POSTAGE STAMPS BEING A REVISED LIST OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES OF ALL NATIONS.

BY J. W. SCOTT.

Continued from Page 58.

Before proceeding to the third section of our subject we think it advisable to incorporate the "errata and addenda," (with some additions) which was printed on a slip accompanying the November number. This is the more necessary as all reference to the matter there given, was omitted from the index.

Pages 298 and 299. Transpose cuts of American Letter Mail Co.

Page 303. Wells Fargo & Co., at bottom of page add

Similar to last but no line under "½oz."

1 dollar, blue.

This was probably the first issued but we have no dates for either stamp.

Page 304. Wells Fargo & Co., to follow fourth cut add

Similar to last, but lettering on oval band larger and
on cross line thinner.

() blue.

Page 305. Add

ENVELOPE STAMP.

Same as first type printed on U. S. 1861 issue, white envelopes.

1861. 25 cents, rose.

Page 343. Date of Franklin City stamp should be 1847.

" " Add after Franklin City,

Same surcharged in writing ink, "Bouton."

1847, May 31. (?) black on green.

Page 344. Cuts "e" and "f" should be transposed.

" 346. Add to list of Boyd's, Type III, small letters,

1878. (1 cent) black on rose, laid pa. perf. 16.

1878, Oct. 4. (1 ") black on dark red surface, perf. 12.

Page 347. Last line variety "b" should read variety g.

Page 341. After Type VI Bloods, add

1 cent, gold on black surface paper.

Page 376. Carter G, at bottom of page add

ENVELOPE STAMP.



Embossed inscription on transverse oval band * OFFICE 90 N. FIFTH ST., * above, * PAID * below; in centre, CARTER'S DISPATCH in two lines; solid ground.

() dark blue on buff.



Cut omitted from page 372.



Cut omitted from end of page 10 vol. II.

VOL. II.

Page 53. Steinmeyers, transpose cuts.

Page 57. U. S. P. O., after third line add
1 cent, yellow.

Page 57. After ninth line add

Variety d, last line reads "1 cent H."
1 cent, rose.

Page 58. Williams, L. under name add cut, date should be July 8th, 1854.



SECTION III.

Western Letter Express Stamped Envelopes of Private Companies.

In describing the issues of these companies the stamp of the Express is the essential part, although the entire envelope has to be considered, together with the position of the frank on it; this is usually printed in the left upper corner, and where the place is not stated will be understood. To save space the following abbreviation will indicate its presence in any other position.

L. L. C. Printed in left lower corner of envelope.

R. U. C. Printed in right upper corner of envelope.

R. L. C. Printed in right lower corner of envelope.

T. C. Printed at the top of envelope in centre.

A. E. Printed across left end of envelope.

In most cases the frank is printed on a U. S. Government envelope which will be briefly described by value, date and color, the absence of which will show that ordinary envelopes were used.

ALTA EXPRESS CO.

View of river crossed by telegraph line, the letters of name being suspended from it; steamboat in background; PAID in large letters below.

Black, on 3c. white 1853.

Black, on 3c. buff 1853.

Similar to last but enclosed in single lined frame, PAID in smaller white letters.

Black, on white.

Black, on buff.

Black, on 3c. white 1853.

Black, on 3c. buff 1853.

AMERICAN EXPRESS.

View in centre; dog watching safe in foreground; steamboat, cars, &c., in distance; AMERICAN EXPRESS above; PAID below.

Black, on 3c. white 1853.

Black, on 3c. buff 1853.

ANGIER'S EXPRESS.

Inscription in embellished frame, ANGIER'S NORTH, SAN JUAN AND HAMBURG EXPRESS.

Black, on 3c. white 1864.

Black, on 3c. buff 1864.

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO EXPRESS CO.

Name; PAID in lined frame.

Black, on 3c. white 1870, T. C.

BACON'S EXPRESS.

Name in Gothic type. Paid below.

Black, on buff.

BAIRD BRO'S EXPRESS.

Typographed inscription in double lined frame, BAIRD BRO'S WAKREN'S, FLORENCE & ELK CITY EXPRESS.

Black, on 3c. cream 1870.

BALLOU & CO'S CARIBOO EXPRESS.

Name in ornamental border, PAID below.

Black, on white.

BAMBER & CO'S EXPRESS.

TYPE I. Inscription in oval J. BAMBER & CO'S CONTRA COSTA EXPRESS; PAID in centre; handstamped.

Black, on 3c. buff 1853.

Black, on 3c. buff 1860.

TYPE II. Inscription in oval J. BAMBER & CO'S SAN FRANCISCO EXPRESS; PAID in centre; handstamped.

Black, on buff.

Black, on 3c. buff 1860.

TYPE III. Same, A. K. BACON'S OAKLAND OFFICE, with W. F. & Co. at top ; handstamped.

Red, on 3c. buff 1853.



TYPE IV. Name, on scroll ; PAID to left above ; EXPRESS to right below.
Blue, on 3c. white 1853.

Blue, on 3c. buff 1853.

Blue, on green 6c. white 1853.

Blue, on green 6c. buff 1853.

Blue, on red 6c. buff 1853.

Blue, on 10c. white 1853.

Blue, on 10c. buff 1853.

Blue, on 3c. white 1860.

Blue, on 3c. buff 1860.

Black, on 3c. white 1860.

Black, on 3c. buff 1860.

Black, on 3c. white 1861.

Black, on 3c. buff 1861.

Black, on 6c. white 1861.

Black, on 12c. pale buff 1861.

Black, on 24c. pale buff 1861.

Black, on 3c. white 1864.

Black, on 3c. buff 1864.

TYPE V. White inscription on solid ground with PAID in background J. BAMBER & CO'S EXPRESS, BACON & HARDY, OAKLAND OFFICE.

Black, on 3c. white 1861.

Black, on 3c. buff 1861.

TYPE VI. Similar design to type IV, inscribed PAID BAMBER & CO'S EXPRESS W. B HARDY'S OFFICE OAKLAND.

Black, on 3c. buff 1861.

Black, on 3c. white 1864.

Black, on 3c. buff 1864.

Black, on 6c. buff 1864.

TYPE VII. Same inscription an broad curved band with scolloped ends "Bamber & Co.'s Express" in German text.

Black, on 3c. buff 1861.

Black, on 12c. buff 1861.

Black, on 24c. buff 1861.

Black, on 3c. white 1864.

Black, on 3c. buff 1864.

Black, on rose 6c. on white 1864.

Black, on rose 6c. on buff 1864.

Black, on violet 6c. on white 1864.

Black, on violet 6c. on white 1864, T. C.

Black, on violet 6c. on buff 1864.

Black, on 3c. white 1870.

Black, on 3c. amber 1870.

Black, on 3c. cream 1870.

Same with addition of Pacific Union Express Co.'s frank in black.

Black, on 3c. buff 1864.

TYPE VIII. Inscription on narrow scroll PAID BAMBER & CO.'S EXPRESS.

Black, on 3c. white 1864.

Black, on 3c. white 1864, R. U. C.

Black, on 3c. white 1864, T. C.

Black, on 3c. buff 1864.

Black, on 3c. buff 1864, T. C.

Black, on rose 6c. white.

Black, on rose 6c. white, T. C.

Black, on rose 6c. buff.

Black, on rose 6c. buff, T. C.

Black, on 40c. buff 1864.

Black, on 3c. white 1870.

Black, on 3c. white 1870, R. U. C.

Black, on 3c. white 1870, T. C.

Black, on 3c. amber 1870.

Black, on 3c. amber 1870, T. C.

Black, on 3c. cream 1870.

Black, on 3c. cream 1870, T. C.

Same with addition of Wells Fargo & Co.'s frank.

Black, on 3c. amber, 1870.

TYPE VIII. Similar to type IV but narrower; no ornaments at ends.

Black, on 3c. white 1864, T. C.

Black, on 3c. buff 1864, T. C.

Black, on rose 6c. white 1864, T. C.

Black, on rose 6c. buff 1864, T. C.

Black, on 40c. buff 1864, T. C.

Black, on 3c. white 1870, T. C.

Black, on 3c. amber 1870, T. C.

Black, on 6c. white 1870, T. C.

Same with addition of Wells Fargo & Co.'s stamp.

Black, on 3c. amber 1870.

TYPE IX. Similar design.

Red, on buff.

BARNARD'S EXPRESS.

Inscription on scroll PAID BARNARD'S BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS; in line of type below, BARKERVILLE AND VICTORIA.

Black, on buff.

Same with Wells Fargo & Co.'s stamp at top.

Black, on 10c. white 1861.

Black, on 10c. buff 1861.

Same scroll with VICTORIA AND YALE below.

Black, on buff.

Same scroll with BARKERVILLE below and Wells Fargo & Co.'s stamp at top.

Black, on 10c. white 1861.

Black, on 10c. buff 1861.

Same scroll with YALE below in large type and Wells Fargo & Co.'s stamp at top.

- Black, on 10c. white 1861.
 Black, on 10c. buff 1861.
 Same as last YALE in small type.
 Black, on 10c. white 1861.
 Black, on 10c. buff 1861.
 Same as last QUESNELLE below.
 Black, on 10c. white 1861.
 Black, on 10c. buff 1861.
 The same with Barnards frank entirely obliterated by a large fancy surcharge.
 Black, on 10c. white 1861.
 Buff, on 10c. buff 1861.
 Same as first with WAY below.
 Black, on blue.
 Same as first with VICTORIA and NEW WESTMINSTER below.
 Black, on buff.
 Same as last with Wells Fargo & Co.'s stamp at top.
 Black, on 10c. buff 1861.

BEEKMAN'S EXPRESS.

- Inscriptions on streamer PAID BEEKMAN'S EXPRESS JACKSONVILLE OREGON.
 Black, on 3c. white 1853, T. C.
 Black, on 3c. buff 1853, T. C.
 Black, on 3c. white 1861, T. C.
 Black, on 3c. buff 1861, T. C.
 Black, on 10c. white 1861, T. C.
 Black, on 10c. buff 1861, T. C.
 Black, on 3c. white 1864, T. C.
 Black, on 3c. buff 1864, T. C.
 Blue, on 3c. buff 1864, T. C.
 Same with frank of Wells Fargo & Co. above.
 Black, on 3c. buff 1853, T. C.

BENNETT, J. F. & CO.

- Inscription in transverse oval; J. T. BENNETT & CO.'S S. O. M. & EX. LINE, BETWEEN SANTA FE, N. M., EL PASO, TEX., AND TUCSON, AR. PRINCIPAL OFFICE, LAS CRUCES, N. M.
 Black, on yellow.

BLACK & CO.'S EXPRESS.

- Inscription on streamer BLACK & COS EXPRESS PAID 5.
 Red, on buff.
 Blue, on buff.
 Black, on buff.

BEVERIDGE & CARRACH.

- Inscription in oblong DIAMOND CITY EXPRESS BEVERIDGE & CARRICH PAID.
 Blue, on 3c. buff 1864.
 Red, on 3c. buff 1864.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VICTORIA EXP. CO.

- Inscription BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VICTORIA EXPRESS COMPANY above, PAID FROM VICTORIA TO LYTTON OR LILLOOET below.
 Black, on white.

Same with second line changed to PAID FROM VICTORIA TO YALE OR DOUGLASS.

Black, on white.

BUCHANAN & CO.

Inscription BUCHANAN & CO'S CAÑON CITY EXPRESS, in background PAID.

Rose, on 3c. white 1864.

Rose, on 3c. buff 1864.

Black, on 2c. buff 1864.

Black inscription on oblong band of green lines, PAID BUCHANAN & CO'S EXPRESS, OVER OUR DALLES AND CANYON CITY ROUT.

Black and green, on 3c. white 1864.

Black and green, on 3c. buff 1864.

CALIFORNIA R. R. EXPRESS.

Inscription in circle CALIFORNIA R. R. EXPRESS PORTLAND. Handstamped.

Blue, on 3c. amber 1870.

Blue, on 3c. cream 1870.

CHASES EXPRESS.

Scroll encribed CHASES EXPRESS YREKA DEADWOOD AND INDIAN CREEK PAID. Embossed without color.

Embossed, on yellow.

COLBY'S EXPRESS.

Inscription on ornamental lined disk COLBY'S NEVADA AND DUTCH FLAT EXPRESS.

Black, on rose 3c. white 1864, T. C.

Black, on rose 3c. buff 1864, T. C.

Black, on brown 3c. white 1864, T. C.

Black, on brown 3c. buff 1864, T. C.

Black, on violet 6c. white 1864, T. C.

Black, on violet 6c. buff 1864, T. C.

The same with frank of Bamber & Co. on top.

Black, on rose 3c. buff 1864, T. C.

Black, on violet 6c. white 1864, T. C.

CRAMER'S EXPRESS.

Black inscription on purple scroll CRAMER'S EXPRESS.

Black and purple on 3c. white 1864, T. C.

Blue inscription on purple scroll CRAMER'S EXPRESS, CONNECTING WITH WELLS FARGO & CO.

Blue and purple on 3c. buff 1864, T. C.

CRAWFORD'S EXPRESS.

Inscription in transverse oval with ornamental border, CRAWFORD'S MIDDLE FORK EXPRESS PAID.

Black, on 3c. buff 1853, T. C.

(To be Continued.)

PROOFS AND ESSAYS.

BY JOHN K. TIFFANY.

[Continued from page 108.]

1865—*Type 28.*

Large outlined spurred "C," 81 mm. high, ornamented on the face, shaded outside, on a ground of colored geometric lathe-work, above "United States Stamp," below, "Three Cents" in curved lines of outlined colorless faced capitals shaded outside on the groundwork, which is edged on the sides and beneath with laurel leaves, and surmounted by a large eagle turned to the right with outspread wings, holding the prostrate shield, branches and arrows, rays in the background. The whole is surrounded by single colored lines forming the rectangle.

Die impression 27x36½ mm. in color on large india paper.

3 CENTS, CARMINE.

1865—*Type 29.*

A large colored 2 6 mm. high on a small solid colored oval 8½ by 10 mm. surrounded by a colored oval band 2 mm. wide, and two ovals of colorless engine-turned lines on colored bands, separated by a colorless line, corners filled by triangular ornaments of colorless geometric lathe-work on colored ground, bounded by a white and a colored line forming rectangle. "2" and "2" in the upper corners, "U" and "S" in the lower corners partly on the band and partly on the colored ornaments, in colorless figures and capitals. In two lines of colorless faced capitals on the upper part of the exterior band following its curve "U. S." and "Postage" below, similarly arranged "Two Cents." Engraved by the National Bank Note Co., in relief for surface printing.

Impression 20½x26½ mm. in color on white paper.

2 CENTS.

(a) Impression from the untrimmed die showing the entire piece of paper 30x42 mm. outside the white rectangle in the color of the stamp. The paper is impressed with vertical lines, 1 mm. wide and about 1 mm. apart and the letters "U. S." in large fancy monogram 21 mm. high, the whole lightly struck into the paper after printing and breaking the tissues, almost splitting it. The impression is hardly raised.

pale rose.

(b) Impression from the trimmed die very heavily struck upon thick soft card leaving the colorless portions of the design in relief upon a sunken colored ground.

mauve.

NOTE—Also struck upon envelopes and ordinary white paper as an envelope essay.

1865—*Type 30.*

The frame of the three cent stamp, type of 1861, but with slightly altered and coarser geometric colorless lines more distinct than the adopted type. The head is replaced by a large colored numeral "3," 6 mm. high, in a white shield surrounded by a colored band, following the shape of the

shield, 2 mm. wide. The stamp is surrounded at a little distance by a heavy colored line forming a rectangle. Engraved like the preceding in relief for surface printing by the National Bank Note Co.

Impression 21 by 26½ mm. in color on white paper.

(a) Impression from the untrimmed die, showing the entire piece of paper 30x42 mm., outside the colorless space which surrounds the outer colored line of the same color as the stamp. The paper is impressed as in the preceding Type *a.*

rose, blue.

(b) Impression from the trimmed die, very heavily struck on white wove paper, showing the colorless parts of the design, particularly the shield in relief upon a sunken colored ground.

red.

NOTE—Also struck upon envelopes and ordinary white paper as an envelope essay. The two preceding Types 29 and 30 struck upon the impressed paper described are probably the first experiments of a series that resulted in the *grille*.

Type 31.

The entire design of the Three cent stamp, type of 1861, but slightly altered as in the above with coarser lines of color in the head and colorless in the frame, and ground work. Engraved in relief for surface printing by the National Bank Note Co.

3 CENTS.

Impression 21x28½ mm. in color on

(a) white soft paper in vermilion.

(b) large " card in green.

Both these are heavily struck, so that the whites stand in relief. Outside the lines copied from the design is a white line following its contours and then enough color is left to form a straight edged rectangle.

(c) on thin green paper in fugitive green ink.

This may be printed from a transfer on stone of a print from the die, as has been surmised from its general appearance.

1869 Issue—ESSAYS.

Upon the adoption of the designs for the series of 1869, the National Bank Note Co. engraved the entire series with some differences in detail from the altered types finally issued. These lie principally in the size and surroundings of the numerals but in several instances the whole design was changed.

Type 32—ONE CENT.

The numeral measured only 2 mm. instead of 3 mm. in height and was placed in a small horizontal oval with pearl border and crossed by the word "cents" in small colorless capitals. Size, etc as adopted type.

Proofs were struck in yellow brown, dark brown on

(a) India paper, (b) India paper mounted on card, (c) ordinary paper, (d) same perforated, (e) same perforated and grilled.

Type 32—TWO CENTS.

The numeral measured only 3 instead of 5 mm. in height and was placed on a broad band crossing the ribbon from top to bottom. Size etc, as adopted.

Proofs were struck in rose, mauve, brown, green, on (a) India paper, (b) India paper mounted on card, (c) ordinary paper, (d) same perforated, (e) same perforated and grizzled.

Type 34—THREE CENTS.

The numeral measured 3 instead of 5 mm. and was placed in a shield. Size, etc. as adopted; printed on

- (a) India paper in brown, blue,
- (b) card board in black,
- (c) ordinary paper,
- (d) ordinary paper, perforated,
- (e) " " " and grizzled.

Type 35—FIVE CENTS.

General type of the six cents issue, but the lower label had a small square in each corner below as well as above. A small numeral 5 was repeated in three corners. Label between these squares was narrower corresponding to the others and same border of pearls. Size, etc., as adopted; printed on

- (a) ordinary paper, blue,
- (b) India paper, blue.

Type 36—FIVE CENTS.

General type of the preceding but the ground of the oval and frame shows solid, the letters are all larger and bolder, the pearls much smaller and the labels are as broad as the squares at the corners. Size, etc., as adopted type printed on

- (a) India paper, carmine,
- (b) large India paper, brown.

Type 37—TEN CENTS.

Head of Abraham Lincoln faced three-quarters to the right on a circular horizontally lined disk bordered by a colored and white line. Bunches of rods tied like fasces but no axes on each side. Above, a ribbon, inscribed *U.S. Postage* in colorless faced capitals, shaded outside on vertical colored lines, curled up and round forming a small oval at each end containing the numerals "10" without color. Below, a colored label inscribed *Ten Cents*, indicated by a colorless line and an outside colored line and heavily shaded with ends partially concealing an octagonal plate vertically lined bordered by a colorless line between colored lines and inscribed at left "U" at right "S" in colorless faced capitals shaded outside.

Impression 19½x19½mm, in color on India paper.
brown, bright red.

Type 38—TEN CENTS.

Type adopted but with smaller numerals. Size etc., as in the adopted type, printed

- (a) on India paper in green brown, yellow, purple
- (b) on ordinary " " " " "
- (c) " " " " " " " perforated.
- (d) " " " " " " " grizzled.

Type 39—TWELVE CENTS.

Type adopted but with numerals only 3 instead of 4½ mm. high. Size etc., as adopted.

- (a) on card, black.
- (b) on India paper, purple, green.

- (c) ordinary paper imperforate, green,
- (d) " " perforate, green,
- (e) " " " and grilled, green.

Type 40—FIFTEEN CENTS.

- Type adopted but numerals smaller.
- (a) India paper, black, green, vermillion.
 - (b) ordinary paper, brown and blue, imperforate.
 - (c) " " " " perforate.
 - (d) " " " " perforate and grilled.
 - (e) " " " " with large outline numerals **15** surcharged over the stamp.

Type 41—FIFTEEN CENTS.

Type adopted in all respects, but one color with large numerals **15** surcharged over the stamp.

Surcharged in red, mauve, lilac, brown, green.
" in blue, brown.

Type 42—TWENTY-FOUR CENTS.

Type adopted with smaller numerals.

- (a) on India paper, vermillion, black.
- (b) on card, black, purple, yellow.

Type 43—THIRTY CENTS.

A microscopic reproduction in line of the picture of the Capitol at Washington of the "Surrender of Burgoyne" $20\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ mm. surrounded by a fine colored line and a line of large white pearls edged with color. Upper portion of the stamp is very much like the 15 cents adopted, but the word Postage is on a label the "U" and "S" at the ends. The lower portion is similar to the two cents, the words, *Thirty Cents*, separated by 30 in numerals in a circular ornament, are commenced only with a capital.

Die impression $22 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in color on

- (a) on card in black, vermillion.
- (b) on ordinary paper, perforated, black.
- (c) " " " frame green, picture purple.
" carmine, " green.
" brown, " carmine.

Type 44—NINETY CENTS.

Frame of the ninety cents adopted but the figures "90" in the upper angles are smaller and placed in small pearl ovals. The portrait is of Washington, similar to that on the 90 cents of 1861. Size, etc., as adopted,

Impression on ordinary paper imperforate. Frame and picture both carmine.

Type 45—TWELVE CENTS.

The design of the twelve cents small figures (Type 38) but engraved in relief for surface printing. The lines are all heavier. The ground of the upper label is solid color. United States as well as postage in colorless letters. The lower band also in solid color. There is no shading to any of the letters, lines or labels. Prepared by the National Bank Note Co. Size, etc., as adopted.

12 CENTS.

- (a) Impression from untrimmed die, heavily struck throwing the whites

into relief and the color covering the borders 40x39 mm. beyond the white line exterior to the frame.

On card, brown.

(b) same on thick white paper, carmine.

(c) Impression from the trimmed die or a transfer of the above without the edges.

Orange on white, carmine on pale yellow, brown on dark yellow, black, on lilac.

1869.

Essays of a process for producing a stamp presenting guarantees against counterfeiting. Engraved and submitted by the "Bureau of Engraving and Printing" of the Treasury Department. Noticed without details by the New England *Postal Record* of November 1869.

Type 46.

Head of General Grant, faced three-quarters to the right in an oval with rectangularly notched ground surrounded by a plain oval band, band 3 mm. wide between single colored lines, in a frame of scroll work; ovals in the corners, a tablet above and a ribbon below the oval. No value or inscription. Impression 24½x29½ mm printed on a paper covered with fine colored waved lines, like those upon some of the Beer and Tobacco Revenue stamps, in fugitive inks.

Black, blue and carmine.

Type 47.

Same frame as that outside the oval band in the above. Inside the seal of the U. S. Treasury department on a ground of horizontal colored lines arranged in pairs 1 mm. apart, then a single line at a distance of 1½ mm. then a pair at a distance of 1½ mm, etc.

Numerals "2" and "2" in the ovals above, "Two" and "Two" in the lower ovals, and "Two Cents," in the ribbon. Impression same size, etc., as above, on same paper.

1870.

Before the designs adopted for the series of 1870 were finally determined on, the National Bank Note Company had engraved and submitted to the Postmaster General a number of essays in very similar style, viz.:

Type 48—ONE CENT.

The adopted type but with the bust of Franklin in profile to the right. The lines on the base of the bust are vertical instead of horizontal. Same size, etc., as adopted.

Die impression on India paper, blue, red, red-brown, mauve, lilac.

Type 49—TWO CENTS.

Head of Jackson in profile to the left, in military cloak, after the statue at Nashville, Tenn., on an oval disk with ground of horizontal crossed by oblique lines, bordered by a colorless line, surrounded by a band, 2 mm. wide, of horizontal colored lines, bordered outside by a colorless line, and inscribed in colorless faced outlined Capitals shaded outside, "U.S. Postage" above, "Two Cents" below, the latter words divided by a sort of fold of the band run vertically and bearing the numeral "2." The rectangle is completed by parallel vertical lines so arranged as to represent the folds of the flag, crossed at each corner by diagonal lines with two colorless stars.

Die impression 19½x25½ mm. in color on

(a) India paper, canary yellow, blue.

(b) Card, black.

Type 50—SIX CENTS.

Almost identical with the type adopted but the sunken panel is bordered by a colorless line between colored lines and ornamented by a sort of trefoil at the corners. This line is shaded on its face by a pair of very fine colored lines, on its interior side and by a single colored line on its exterior side and below the ribbon by horizontal and vertical colored lines. It is furthermore shaded outside by short horizontal lines. The ends of the ribbon are apparently folded back behind the back ground instead of being visible as in the type adopted. The letters expressing the value are also all lower case except the "S."

Die impression 19½x25½ mm. in color on

(a) card, blue.

(b) India paper, red, rose, red-brown, mauve, orange, green, black on very large paper.

[*To be continued.*]

OLLA PODRIDA.

BY C. B. CORWIN.

[*Continued from page 112.*]

II. THE FRENCH STAMPS OF 1849-62.

The first series of France came into existence soon after the Revolution of 1848. Louis Philippe's Government had witnessed the beneficial effects of the establishment of cheap postage in England for a number of years, but, notwithstanding the demands of the French people, had taken no steps towards conferring a similar boon upon them.

It was reserved for the Republic to yield to the oft expressed demand, and accordingly, in the latter part of 1848, a decree was issued, fixing the uniform postal rates at 20 centimes and 1 franc, and ordering the emission of these stamps upon January 1st, 1849.

The time remaining between the issue of this decree and the date named for the emission of the stamps was but three months, which accounts for the stamps being prepared by French artists. When the Government applied to Bacon & Perkins for their estimates, the price named by this firm was 20 cents (1 franc) per sheet of 240, and the shortest time of delivery was six months.

The price being out of reason and the time for delivery exceeding that at the disposal of the Government, recourse was had, naturally, to local talent in the person of an engraver named Hulot, who had distinguished himself a few months before by, in the short time of two months, preparing the plate for the Bank of France note for 100 francs.

So much did M. Hulot expedite matters that one week before January 1st, 1849, every French Post Office was provided with these stamps, besides which there remained in stock a supply of nearly ten millions more.

M. Hulot, himself, in commenting upon this remarkable achievement, wrote, "In five weeks the matrix was engraved; within an equal period the

ateliers were fitted up, and the plates, containing the electrotype casts for 300 stamps, executed. Lastly a few days' pressing with hand-worked presses producing 1,200,000 stamps per day, enabled me to supply all the French Post Offices."

The type, of which the printing was superintended by M. Hulot, was actually engraved by M. Birre, who, when he engraved the two stamps of the Presidency issued in 1852, placed his initial, a minute capital B, beneath the neck of the bust,

This type is considered one of the finest, if not the very finest, that has ever appeared among stamp designs.

We have, then, issued

1st January, 1849, the 20c. black and 1 franc vermillion. This latter is one of the rarities, and well it may be, as it was only in use for one year. In December, 1849, the Postmaster General issued a circular to all Postmasters affixed to which were the halves of the two stamps of 1 franc, vermillion and carmine, and which in the circular were called simply *rouge clair* and *rouge foncé*. This circular stated that there was about to be issued a stamp of the value of 40c. orange, and, lest mishaps should arise caused by the similarity of color between the new 40c. and the vermillion 1 franc, the Postmasters were required to carefully overhaul their stocks, and transmit to the head office all stamps of the color of the half stamp on the circular designated as *rouge clair*, which was accordingly done, and the official life of the 1 franc vermillion ceased.

It appears, however, that, as early as August, 1849, which is the date fixed by all catalogues for its appearance, the 1 franc was issued in a light carmine.

We have, then, issued

August, 1849, the 1 franc carmine. There has never been found, however, any official order for the issuing of the stamp in this color, but it is thought probable that, considering the approaching issue of the 40c. orange, directions were simply given the printer to mix the color for the 1 franc, in future, with less orange than formerly. It appears, therefore, that these two stamps were not regarded by the authorities as separate emissions, but as only different shade of the same color (*rouge*). The 40c. orange and 1 franc, deep carmine appeared in December, 1849, although the Provincial offices were not put in possession of their supply until the early part of February, 1850.

We have, then, issued

December, 1849, the 40c. orange and 1 f. deep carmine. The difference between this last stamp and its predecessor of Aug. '49, is too perceptible to need enlargement upon here.

The next stamps issued, were,

1st July, 1850, the 25c. blue;

23d July, 1850, the 15c. green, and

12th September, 1850 the 10c. yellow-brown. The Law of May 15-18th, 1850, took a retrograde step in the Postal Tariff, fixing the rate for a single weight letter at 25c., instead of 20c. as formerly, the change to take effect July 1st, proximo. Upon the passage of this law, the Minister of Finance informed M. Hulot that he had decided, that the stamps for the single inland postage should, for the future, be printed in blue, black being reserved for the postmark. Inasmuch as this necessitated the preparing of the new value of 25c. in blue, and as the time for this preparation was again short, a make-shift seemed necessary; consequently M. Hulot was requested to print a

temporary supply in blue, from the plates of the 20c., to the facial value of two million francs (ten million stamps), these to be surcharged with the figures 25c. in red. Accordingly this was done, a special machine being constructed for the surcharging, consisting of a wheel with the figures "25c." at the extremity of each spoke, so arranged as to fall upon each stamp in the process of ruling.

In the meantime, however, by dint of great exertions, M. Hulot was enabled to prepare the regular 25c. blue within the allotted time; consequently the surcharged stamps were all destroyed save a very few specimens, which no doubt were retained by favor. At the present time no more than three or four copies are known, and these have been absorbed into the great European collections.

It appears, however, that some sheets of this 20c. blue, unsurcharged, must have accidentally found their way to the Post Office in company with the regular 20c. blue, as several used copies are known, each obliterated with the cancellation of a six-pointed star of dots, the use of which immediately followed that of the first ("gridiron") cancelling mark.

I have myself seen one of these 20c. blue errors within six months past, that had been regularly used for postage, and there is no doubt but that there may more turn up from time to time in the overhauling of files of old letters.

The next stamps issued were those of the Presidency, viz.:

12th August, 1852, the 25c. blue, and

September 1852, the 10c. yellow-brown, the head of Louis Napoleon for the first time appearing upon these two beauties. These stamps were current but about a year, for, upon assuming the imperial purple on Dec. 2d, 1852, Napoleon III. at once began to turn his thoughts towards an expression of his newly found dignity in a manner to bring the same most prominently before the public, and accordingly it was ordered to substitute the word Empire for Repub. in the top panel of the stamps, and also to substitute the head of the Emperor for that of Liberty, in those stamps where such substitution had not already been made. We have then the Imperial Series issued as under, viz.:

17th August, 1853, the 10c. brown and the 1 f. carmine;

8th September, 1853, the 40c. orange;

3d November, 1853, the 25c. blue;

1st July, 1854, the 20c. blue;

October, 1854, the 80c. carmine;

4th November, 1854, the 5c. dark green;

1855, the 20c. blue on greenish paper;

1858, the 20c. blue on blue paper;

1st November, 1860, the 1c. olive-green, 5c. light-green and 80c. rose. Up to this last late there had been no attempt, private or official, made towards perforating the French stamps, but in 1861, the Paris house of Susse frères set up a perforating machine of its own, and from this machine (and, I fear in late years from other machines, judging from their abundance) proceeded those French stamps of 1, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80c, perforate 7. In olden times it was stated that the Messrs. Susse only used this machine to perforate those stamps they sold over their own counters, but Dr. LeGrand states that they also perforated stamps for many other venders, who recognized the growing popularity of the invention as an economist of time.

Soon after the Messrs. Susse undertook this operation, according to some authorities, the government issued a certain number of sheets of all

six values, rouletted, and placed them on sale in two of the Parisian post offices and several provincial ones. These, however, were soon withdrawn as the patentee of the perforating machine threatened proceedings against the administration for illegal imitation of his process. About the same time there were also issued, by private hands, the 5, 20 and 40c., *perçés en scie* (saw tooth perforation) and the 1 and 20c. *perçés en pointes*, (as in some of the La Guayra Stamps). According to M. Moens, however, all these four styles of perforation were the result of private enterprise; be that as it may, about this time the government entered into negotiations with the patentee of this perforating machine, and October, 1862, the entire series, 1, 5, 10, 20, 40 and 80c. appeared perforate $1\frac{1}{2}$. It is worthy of note, that up to that date, this was the only entire series of French stamps that had appeared simultaneously, and, since then, the only series that can lay claim to like distinction, is that of the lithographed, issued from Bordeaux in November 1870.

The obliterations found upon these stamps are of five kinds: (1) a lozenge formed of seven crossed bars, commonly called a "gridiron;" (2) a six pointed star of dots, with a numeral, the post office number, in the centre; (3) a lozenge formed of dots, with numeral in center; (4) a mark similar to that formerly employed in the British West Indies, being the P. O. number with three graduated parallel lines at the top and bottom and two curved lines at sides, the whole forming an oval, and (5) the regular French postmark at present in use, the small double lined circle with name and number of post office therein, and dates in the center.

The cancellation marks were used as follows:

Republic, 1 and 2.
Presidency, 1 and 2.
Empire, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

In 1862 all the stamps of the Republic that have been mentioned, save the 1 f. vermillion, were reprinted by order of the Government, and, at the same time, were struck off the 10 and 25c. of the Presidency, and the 25c. and 1 f. of the Empire. It is easy to distinguish these from the originals however; the paper of the originals is, save in the case of some copies of the 20c. black, slightly toned and sometimes tinted with the color of the impression, while that of the reprints is white with but a very faint tinge or tone; the colors, however, are the distinguishing feature, those of the reprints being lighter and less pure and the tints are quite bright. In fact the colors employed in this reprinting were, as nearly as possible, those employed, at the date of their manufacture, in the fabrication of the then current stamps of the Empire.

The following peculiarities will be noticed about this reprinting:

1st—That the 20c. blue error, was reprinted, when it never existed save by chance, having never an official existence.

2d—That the 1 f. vermillion was not reprinted, thus confirming the belief previously stated that the authorities probably considered both colors as virtually the same emission.

3d—That of the stamps of the Empire only the 25c. and 1 f. were reprinted. This came about, no doubt, from two reasons; first the life of the 25c. was from Nov. 3, 1853 to July 1st, 1854, while that of the 1 f. was from Aug. 17, 1853 to Oct. 1854, both of these stamps therefore, in 1862, having a certain degree of rarity unused; and, second, the regularly perforated series appeared in 1862, consequently it is fair to suppose that supplies of

all the remainder of the imperforate Empire series, save the 8oc. carmine, were still to be obtained in many post offices.

Mr. Pemberton has stated that the 25c. Presidency reprint was issued obliterated with square dots, and the editor of the S. C. M., has also stated that he had one of them in his possession, very heavily marked. I have before me, as I write, copies of the 1849-50 Republic 40c. and 1 f. obliterated in a similar manner which, from their appearance, I certainly consider in the same category.

I have not cared to speak of the French issues since 1862, as, with but three or four exceptions they are void of any special interest. Upon some future occasion it may be found proper to place some additional facts before the reader, 'till which time we will confine our attention to other fields.

(*To be Continued.*)

A REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL NATIONS.

An exhibition of a kind never before attempted in this city is spread out before the novelty-loving public of New York at the Eden Musee. It is a complete collection of the postage stamps of all nations, from their first adoption in 1840 to the present time. To those who do not stop to give the matter a second thought, there is not much to interest the people in this announcement, for what is there, they say, in a collection of postage stamps. But let me say here that never has the history of the world for the past thirty years been more beautifully illustrated than by this elegant and artistic exhibition. The stamps are tastefully arranged on sheets of uniform size and color in large glass cases all around the art-room of the Musee. They are well but briefly described in a catalogue furnished by the attendant.

Our own country has received the greatest attention, beginning with the issue by the Post-master of New York city, in 1842, of the stamp to carry letters from all parts of the city to the general post-office, then located in City Hall Park, opposite the present Brooklyn Bridge entrance. This stamp bears the portrait of Gen. Geo. Washington, whose well known face appears on one or more values of every issue of our Country down to the present time. The stamps of the United States present a beautiful portrait gallery of honored Americans, and the principal events in the history of the country are here brought before one, from the landing of Columbus to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

The United States stamped envelopes and postal cards and the United States revenue stamps are also given due attention. The proprietary match and medicine stamps bring vividly back to one's mind the great civil war, to pay the expenses of which they were called into existence. Thus the exhibition is a lesson in history beautifully told and not easily forgotten.

The United States exhibit is followed by specimens of the stamps and envelopes issued by the Confederate States during the late war. What a story of suffering and privation is here told by the exhibition of these poorly-made stamps and envelopes, some of the latter being made of no better material than wall-paper, some of newspaper, and many of them, after being used once, were turned inside out and used over again, so great was the scarcity of paper! How forcible and eloquent is the mute appeal of these little stamps and envelopes to us, from their cases, that those dreadful scenes of civil war may be never again enacted.

The arrangement of the stamps of foreign countries is alphabetical, and the first country issuing stamps according to the alphabet is Angola, the Portuguese colony in Africa. At the mention of this name, we cannot help drawing attention to the power of the postage stamp, when we think how closely it follows the explorer and colonizer and brings with it the means of communicating with all the civilized nations of the globe, and, through the benefits of the Universal Postal Union, it gives the new colony at once a place among them. Largely owing to its means are places, that until a few years since were associated in our minds with savage life and barbarism, now among the most enlightened of the colonies of the old world and this. But let us proceed. The stamps of Belgium are engraved with excellent portraits of the two Kings of that country since they first issued stamps in 1849, Leopold I. and the present King, Leopold II. British Guiana has issued some of the rarest stamps known to philatelists, and the splendid exhibit of them made here will excite the admiration and, we fear, envy of all collectors. Passing on, we seem to be nearing home again in coming to the stamps of our nearest foreign neighbor Canada, which makes a very interesting exhibit and has many historical portraits on her stamps. The series throughout is a very fine one and shows the perfection to which the skill of the engraver can be carried. It is not often that we can see a copy of the twelve-pence black and the beautiful specimen shown here demands our special attention. Cape Verde Islands issued plain enough stamps, but her engraver has made the country an interesting one to collectors, from the fact that he allowed a stamp for the colony of Mozambique, another Portuguese colony, to remain in the plate of Cape Verde stamps, as will be seen by an examination of the sheet of stamps on No. 53. "Ceylon's Isle" is a most fruitful field for stamp collectors, as will be seen by the splendid array set forth for this country.

The stamps of France and her colonies faithfully tell the history of the many changes in her government since their first issue in 1849. Two years later the head of Louis Napoleon, as President of the Republic, appears on the stamps soon followed by the stamps of the Empire with the head of Napoleon crowned with laurels as Emperor. Then at the downfall of the Empire in 1870, Liberty reappears on the French stamps and is on every subsequent issue, her head only, at first, and then her entire body, as though the French people realized that at last they were in the full enjoyment finally, of all her blessings. Almost its next door neighbor in the exhibition is the exhibit of the stamps of plain, but solid Germany. There is nothing very striking about this issue, but the absorption of the small German States into the great German Empire, is plainly told by them, and they will be found very interesting to all who love the Fatherland and its history.

A little further along is the display for Great Britain, and here is seen the first stamp issued (1840) and stamps as high in face value as £5. The Queen has here a full monopoly of the portrait business, the first, last and all intermediate issues bearing her plain good natured face. We cannot say honest face, for the same girlish profile placed by her engravers on the first stamp issued for her nearly half a century ago, has been used by them ever since and are on the Jubilee set made in her honor nearly fifty years later, the only difference being that the regal crown on her head in the earlier stamps is now changed for the Imperial one obtained for her by Lord Disraeli. Passing farther around we come to the issues of Mauritius and find there some very rare stamps. It is to this country we are probably indebted for the idea of surcharging new values on Postage Stamps. The Postmaster here in 1858 needing a fourpenny stamp placed with a hand

stamp that value on the stamp that represented heretofore a shilling and thus commenced the custom so quickly followed by other countries, which is so perplexing and yet so interesting to collectors. Nearby are the stamps of our southern foreign neighbor Mexico and are told by the portraits on them that the Republic has held its sway all through their issue with the exception of the brief period of the rule of the unhappy Maximillian. But we must hurry on. In the Spain exhibit is noticed another portrait monopoly for nineteen years in Queen Isabella, whose features adorned those stamps until she was deposed by the revolution of 1868. The fear of counterfeiting made the Spaniards change their stamps every year, and this has made Spain an interesting country to stamp gatherers. The story of the downfall of the monarchy and of the revolution and the dawn of Liberty in this country followed after a few years by the return to kingly rule is faithfully told by these stamps and it is not often that so many of them are seen together.

The attempts of Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, to gain the throne is shown by the issues he made. It is worthy of remark that this country which for so many years was ruled over by the coarse and dissolute Isabella, has now for its Monarch, an innocent child only two years old, the son of the late King Alfonso. Switzerland, an early stamp producer, is represented by a splendid exhibit that will astonish many even advanced collectors, the collection being rich in all the Cantonal issues that are so hard to obtain, even when the necessary cash is in hand to pay for them.

The stamps representing the various Australian colonies are full of interest and tell of the advance of civilization in these heretofore wild places. The colony of New South Wales has just celebrated her centennial and had a new issue of stamps, one of which bears the view of the capital town of Sydney, the same as shown on the first stamps of this colony. Another of the centennial stamps bears the portrait of Capt. Cook, the great navigator, who was killed by the natives of the Sandwich Islands in 1779. One feature of the British colonial postage business is the fact that in most of the colonies a revenue, or fiscal, stamp, will carry a letter the same as a postage stamp, and this adds greatly to the number of stamps to be collected and to the perplexity of collectors, but also greatly to the charm of the thing to a true philatelist. In this interesting exhibition and in stamp collecting, there is a geography to be learned, history to be learned, art to be appreciated, printing, lithographing and engraving to be studied, colors to be distinguished and described and above all the habit to be acquired (or strengthened if possessed already) of classifying, arranging and keeping in order. The bump of order in a philatelists head must be a very large one, and as order is heaven's first law he starts off all right at all events.

The exhibition is held under the auspices of the three Philatelic Clubs in and near New York—the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, the National Philatelic Society of New York and the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

These Societies are composed of representatives of all classes and businesses, and their meetings are very interesting and instructive. A reference to the catalogue will inform the reader as to where and when these meeting are held.

The exhibition will only last a few weeks, so that the beautiful art-room in which it is held will probably be crowded afternoon and evening.

CHAS. GREGORY.

A NEWLY DISCOVERED LOCAL.

(Read before the National Philatelic Society, March 13, 1889.)

It gave me great pleasure to receive, a few days since, a notification from our worthy Secretary to be present upon this occasion and witness the exploits of our fellow member, W. H. Mitchell, Esq., D. D. S., that eminent personage from the locality of the sacred precincts of Bergen Point, where that vocalist of the genus *culex*—in Jersey parlance, mosquito—is unknown, and where the Doctor enjoys the happy distinction of the ladies' pride and the firemen's joy.

A feeling of unalloyed pleasure spread itself over my anatomy when I also read that the doctor was to be accompanied by his Polyopticon, for ever since I had the measles, I have longed as well for the Polyopticon, and at last I saw the way clear to the attainment of my desires. I knew full well that should the Doctor falter by the way, and almost suspend animation in the midst of the full tide of his successful experiment, he would be brought up short and to a realizing sense of his true condition by the utterance of

"Brace up Doctor, on Mitchell, on!"

From the lips of his chum, Polyopticon.

I also noticed that our members were to bring along specimens of rare stamps, mounted upon card board 4 inches *square*, which the doctor would make use of in his experiments, and as he enjoys the reputation of being a *square* man, it is to be hoped that all the members feel sure of receiving back their treasures in an immaculate condition.

Trusting to the Doctor's well-known integrity therefore, I have, upon this happy occasion, no hesitation in intrusting to the tender mercies of his fairy-like touch, a local stamp which has never yet been chronicled, to my knowledge, in any publication, philatelic or otherwise, towards which I stand in the proud relation of discoverer, and which, not that I distrust the doctor in any way, oh! no, certainly not, but for fear of lack of integrity on the part of the Polyopticon solely, you will presently observe I have solidly gummed down upon a sheet of card board, of the prescribed and regulation size of four inches by four. Had the Doctor vouched for the character of Polyopticon, this precaution would probably have been unnecessary, but as he did not apparently wish to take any unnecessary risks, I have followed suit, —hence the gum.

The stamp in question has been in use, I have ascertained after careful inquiry, for at least 10 or 12 years, and although it was issued so long since by a firm whose office was then, and is still, almost under the very same roof that covers No 721 Broadway, still neither our talented Vice-President nor those aesthetic youths who go to make up the *personnel* of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, capital \$30,000 paid in, appear to have even taken the slightest notice of this local, which goes to prove the truth of the adage that "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country."

It took a Jerseyman to bring this matter to light, and a cranky Jerseyman at that. I know for a positive fact that this local franks even parcels of a weight of one or two pounds, and the proprietors of the post have informed me that they are in this way endeavoring to shame our post office authorities into a recognition of the fact that public opinion demands a removal of the weight limit, so that any weight letter may be carried for the unit of postage.

In vain have I warned them of the dire consequences of this reckless throwing down of the gauntlet, pointing out the historical facts which accompanied the suppression of the local posts of Hale, Boyd, Douglas and others who attempted to buck against the amplitude of the resources of Uncle Sam, in vain have I begged them, almost with tears in my eyes, certainly with quavers in my voice, to desist from their foolish course, all was labor lost, the invariable reply of the proprietor being "vas de masser mit dis schtamp?" while a chorus of employees replied "Das ist ganz recht." (You will observe that the boss has a better command of the English language than the bossed.) So I will leave them to revel in their own obstinacy and proceed to describe the stamp.

You will presently observe that it is lithographed in black upon wove paper, of a slightly brownish tinge and is machine perforate 14. In shape it is a right-angled truncated parallelogram 11 millemeters high by 29½ millemeters long. There is a small amount of exceedingly plain scroll and lathe work surrounding the central design, which is exceedingly simple and chaste. At the top of the stamp, in Roman shaded letters, black on white, and in a slightly curved line appears the words "FLEISCHMANN'S"; at the bottom left side, in Gothic letters, black on white, are the words, also in a slightly curved line, "BROADWAY AND 10TH ST." at the bottom right side in Roman letters, in a straight line, black on white, are the words "NEW YORK," while in the center of the stamp, upon a black panel, the same shape as the general design, in white letters, are the words "VIENNA MODEL BAKERY."

In conclusion I would simply state, that I will vouch for the authenticity of this specimen for I removed it myself from the original document

A LOAF OF BREAD.

The stamp is where it belongs, in my collection; the loaf of bread is also where it belongs.

C. B. CORWIN.

The incentive to the above humorous article lay in Dr. Mitchell's list of Local Stamps published by a prominent stamp dealer, in which he chronicled a 1 cent stamp of Gaff Fleischmann & Co., the well-known yeast manufacturers. This so called stamp was cut from one of the wrappers intended to envelope each cake of yeast sold by the firm and probably was their charge for free delivery by wagon.—[THE PUBLISHERS.]

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

FIFTH REGULAR MEETING NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY, HELD MAR. 13.

Fifth Regular meeting National Philatelic Society, held at its quarters March 13th, 1889. President Wuesthoff called the meeting to order at 8 p.m.

Present : Messrs. Adenau, Aue, Bacon, Berlepsch, Bogert, Clotz, Corwin, Crittenden, De Jonge, Gremmel, Hencken, Herzog, Hobby, Lesser, Meyenberg, Mines, Mitchell, Morton, Muecke, Rechert, Rosenheim, Scott, Stillman, Strauss, Terrett, Turner, Vreeland, Wuesthoff and Wylie.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. J. D. Willets, 118 Broadway, was proposed for active membership by Mr. Bogert, and elected.

The following parties proposed by Mr. Corwin were elected corresponding members:

Wm. Pimm, 61 Lionel Street, Birmingham, England; Wm. G. Walton, Webster Street, Aston, Newtown, Birmingham; Harold Sibley, Broad Street, Birmingham, England; W. W. Blest, Broomscraft, Wateringsbury, Kent, England.

Mr. W. A. McCalla was introduced and made a short address.

Mr. Corwin moved the following resolution, which was passed:

"Resolved, that the thanks of this society be and hereby are tendered to our Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Scott, for his efficient services in the organization of the Philatelic Exhibition now being held at the Eden Musée."

Mr. Scott addressed the meeting regarding the exhibition.

Mr. Corwin laid a new Exchange system before the meeting, after which he read a humorous essay.

Dr. Mitchell exhibited divers stamps by means of a polyopticon, and on motion, was tendered the thanks of the Society.

It was moved, seconded and carried, to hold the next meeting earlier and adjourn to the Eden Musée.

The meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

L. S. MORTON,
Secretary.

BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

MEETING JAN. 31, 1889.

Meeting called to order at 8 o'clock, by Pres. Gregory.

Following members were present: Messrs. Gregory, Scott, Williamson, Bogert, Lee, Gelston, Needham, DeJonge, Van der Willigen, Rasmus and Sheridan. Also, as visitors: Messrs. Von Hodenburgh, Nast, Morton and Dr. Mitchell.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted.

Propositions for membership: By Mr. Bogert, Mr. F. A. Nast, of Brooklyn. By Mr. Scott, Mr. D. S. Wylie, of New York City, and Mr. W. C. Bowers, Bridgeport, Conn.

The Executive Committee reported favorably on all three propositions and the gentlemen were duly declared members.

Mr. J. W. Scott read the prospectus of the Eden Musée Exhibition, and informed the members that it was likely to open about March 1st.

A bound copy of Vol. I, AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, was received for the Library with compliments of Mr. H. L. Calman. A vote of thanks was tendered to the gentleman.

Moved and seconded that a committee be appointed to prepare Constitution and By-Laws. Carried. Committee: Messrs. Sheridan, Bogert, Sheridan and Pres. C. Gregory, ex-officio.

Moved and seconded that the two lots of stamps in possession of the Club be tendered to the ladies in charge of the German Hospital Fair. Carried.

Dr. Wm. H. Miller then read a very interesting essay on the "Pomeroy Express," and was tendered a vote of thanks.

Mr. J. W. Scott will follow with an essay on "Reprints."

The business meeting being over, Messrs. Scott and Gregory exhibited the stamps they will have at the coming Musée Exhibition. Mr. Scott will exhibit United States, Canada, Mauritius and Switzerland, and Mr. Gregory, Spain complete, and several South American countries. Among their rarities could be noted Brattleboro, Buchanan, New Haven, *original* Canada 12 pence, entire plates of the early Mauritius and innumerable varieties in the other countries mentioned,

JOHN M. SHERIDAN, Secretary.

MEETING FEB. 14, 1889.

Pres. Gregory in the chair; Members present: Messrs. Gregory, Scott, Bogert, Aue, Furlong, Nast and Sheridan. Also Mr. R. Wuesthoff, President of the National Society.

Propositions for active membership: by Mr. Bogert, Mr. C. F. Bishop, N. Y. City; by Mr. Gregory, Mr. J. Adenaw, N. Y.; by Mr. Corwin, Mr. Wm. Thorne; by Mr. Scott, Mr. H. Mack.

The report of the Executive Committee being favorable on all the names, the gentlemen were duly elected.

Report of Eden Musée Exhibition Committee: moved and seconded that in the event of any loss attending the exhibition we guarantee one half. Carried unanimously.

Messrs. Nast and Sheridan were appointed Committee to write notices to the daily papers.

Mr. Scott read an essay on "Reprints," and received an unanimous vote of thanks.

After the business meeting the members had the pleasure of inspecting part of Mr. Wuesthoff's collection. Mr. Nast also exhibited his collection of United States. Meeting then adjourned.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN, Secretary.

MEETING FEB. 28, 1889.

Called to order at 8.20. Pres. Gregory presiding. Among those present were Messrs. Gregory, Rechert, Scott, Bogert, Bishop, Hobby, DeJonge, Rasmus, Mitchell, Lee, Sheridan and Morton.

The following names were proposed for membership: Mr. I. D. Willets, N. Y. City. Dr. Mitchell, of Bayonne, N. J., and Mr. C. A. Burger, N. Y. City.

All these gentlemen were duly elected.

It was announced that the exhibition at the Musée would open March 11th, the cards of admission will soon be sent to all members of the Club.

Committee on Constitution reported progress.

Mr. Aug. DeJonge then warned the members against certain surcharged stamps of Peru.

Mr. Bogert showed a photo of rare early issues of Switzerland which he received from a Swiss Society. Moved and seconded that a committee be appointed to consider feasibility of issuing photographs of rare stamps for the purpose of detecting counterfeits. Carried. Committee: Messrs. Bogert, Rechert and Scott.

Mr. Jos. Rechert then read a very interesting essay on the "German Colonial Mails," also one on the 3pf. stamp of Saxony written by Herr. Blauhaut. He also exhibited some very rare Swiss stamps.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Rechert.

At the next meeting Dr. Mitchell will furnish a very novel entertainment to the members, by exhibiting a number of rare stamps by the Polyopticon. All having stamps they wish to show should bring them mounted on sheets 4 inches square. Meeting then adjourned.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN, Secretary.

MEETING MAR. 14, 1889.

Meeting called to order at 8.15 by Vice-Pres. Scott. Members present: Messrs. Scott, Corwin, Smith, Williamson, Aue, Needham, Gelston, Hobby, Mitchell, Rasmus, Lee, Furlong and Sheridan. Also our honorary member, Major E. B. Evans, of Bermuda and Dr. Evans of London.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Committee on By-Laws and Committee on Photographs reported progress.

The business meeting being over, Dr. Mitchell gave an exhibition of stamps by the Polyopticon which afforded much pleasure. Mr. Corwin read an essay on the new "Vienna" local. Meeting then adjourned.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN, Secretary.

MEETING MAR. 28, 1889.

Meeting called to order by Pres. Chas. Gregory. Members present : Messrs, Gregory, Scott, Corwin, Bogert, Lee, Rasmus, Gelston Clotz, Nast and Sheridan. Also Messrs. F. De Coppet, E. Harrison Sanford, Geo. H. Watson and Walter Scott.

Report tendered by Committee on Photographs. Moved and seconded that they be empowered to issue the first photograph, the specimens to be chosen by themselves. Carried.

The following names were offered for active membership. By Mr. Rasmus, Mr. F. De Coppet and Mr. G. H. Watson, both of N. Y. City; by Mr. Gregory, Mr. Walter S. Scott, Brooklyn and Mr. F. H. Bangs, N. Y. City; by Mr. J. W. Scott. Mr. E. Harrison Sanford, New York City.

The report of the Executive Committee being accepted, all the gentlemen were unanimously elected.

A catalogue of the post cards of the world was received from the compiler, Mr. Bogert, and accepted with thanks.

At the next meeting the regular discussion will be on the stamps of St. Vincent.

The members then had the great pleasure of inspecting part of Mr. De Coppet's superb collection. This gentleman has perhaps the best collection in the country and to describe the portion exhibited would take pages. For instance, he showed Canada 12 pence, complete collection of Br. Guiana with many entire plates of the very early issues ; *entire plate* of the rare 5c. violet Bolivia, etc., etc.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN, Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association, meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month, at 7.30 P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I. President, August DeJonge; Secretary, Dr. G. Odendall.

For information address the Secretary, P. O. Box 520 Stapleton, Richmond Co., N. Y.

SEVENTY-THIRD REGULAR MEETING, STAPLETON, MARCH, 20TH, 1889.

Present: August DeJonge, Chairman ; Messrs. R. S. Lehmann, E. L. Schumann, P. v. d. Willigen, Alfred Wiehl, Dr. G. Odendall. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on Exhibition reports that the Exhibition at the Eden Musée is now open, and the members are requested to induce their friends to attend.

The President informs the Society that on next Wednesday evening the National Society and the Brooklyn Club will visit the Exhibition in a body, and we are invited to participate. The rendezvous is to be at the

National Meeting room, Manhattan Café, 156 Second avenue, at 7.30 p. m. The Secretary please notify all members to that effect.

Mr. Lehmann proposes a vote of thanks to be tendered to Mr. J. W. Scott, for the able and efficient manner of arranging the Exhibits at Museum. Seconded and unanimously carried.

Mr. Clotz is appointed a committee of one to arrange with the publishers of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for the furnishing of their paper to our members.

Mr. Schumann moves that a committee on nominations be appointed to prepare for the May election of officers, and to report at the next meeting. Seconded and approved.

The President apppoints P. v. d. Willigen, R. S. Lehmann and B. v. Hodenberg on such committee.

The President draws the attention of those members who have not as yet sent in their photographs, to that fact, and asks them to do so soon, as the spaces in the album ought to be filled up.

The members are respectfully requested to attend the next meeting, as important business will be transacted.

Some very fine Australian and African stamps were shown by Mr. Schumann, and found ready sale.

Mr. DeJonge showed some Mexican revenues, the property of Mr. Levy, of Texas.

Mr. Schumann showed an Albino 2c. present issue, on manila.

Adjournment.

All communications relating to exchange, address to Mr. E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, New York City, and matters pertaining to the Society, to

Dr. G. ODENALL,
Secretary.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY,

Dear Sir: In your March number, I noticed a letter which is intended for a reply to my article (not editorial) in the February *Collector's Ledger*. I would pass it by were it not that a question of veracity is involved, and to clear this I would request a little of your space, promising that in this as in my other article, I will confine myself to *facts*.

In the copy of Mr. Hooper's letter to Mr. Pearson Hill, published in your January number, I quote the following paragraph: "The Chalmers resolutions were carried in the A. P. A. by a 'fluke.'" This was the basis of my article in which I showed Mr. Hooper that such a statement was deliberate falsehood, and I gave facts to prove it. The truth evidently went home, as in your March number Mr. Hooper says: "I did not say, as he states, that the Chalmers resolutions were carried by those members who were armed with proxies, but I spoke in a general sense as to what would be done in the A. P. A. conventions by those holding from 40 to 50 proxies." In other words Mr. Hooper would have us believe that he did not intimate that the Chalmers resolutions were carried by any underhand method, but unfortunately for him his words are in plain type, and his late repentance availeth nothing.

If he makes statements regarding the A. P. A. for which there is no foundation, he can only have himself to blame when members of that association

show him that he is distorting facts, in order to create a false impression in the mind of Mr. Pearson Hill.

Very truly yours,
ALVAH DAVISON.

Our excuse for inserting the above letter is that in our previous number we made the mistake of allowing a personal attack on Mr. Davison, to which we must, in common fairness, allow him to reply.

At the same time we must state, that for the future, while we shall be pleased to publish anything bearing directly on the question involved, we shall decline all communications containing only personal allusions or attacks, incidental to the heated discussion caused by the Chalmers-Hill controversy.

THE PUBLISHERS.

NOTES.

UNITED STATES—Mr. E. H. Sandford has called our attention to a distinct die variety in the perforated 1c. 1857, of the United States. In the ordinary variety the curved line under the label bearing the words "ONE CENT" is broken, whereas in the retouched die, this line is unbroken forming a continuous line.

ANTIOQUIA—The *Timbre Poste* mentions certain differences between the reprints of the series of 1869 and the originals, which are worthy of record as tests.

In the 2½ centavos the figure 2 in "1-2," was always somewhat blotched, especially in the last impressions. This numeral must have been retouched, as in the reprints it is more open and better formed. Lastly, the line separating the two figures of 1-2 in the lower part of the stamp is larger than before. The paper is pretty thick, and the color is dark blue.

In the 10 centavos the color is a brownish mauve, and the paper thick and cottony. There is no apparent retouch. In the original stamp the color is pale mauve and the paper harder.

The 1 peso is printed in bright vermilion on white paper, thicker than that used for the originals.

AUSTRIA—The *Philatelic World* claims that the Austrian 5 and 10 kr stamps on yellow p are frauds.

AUSTRIA—*Levant*—Mr. Campbell relates to us a somewhat curious episode which he has from M. Glavany, who found in the Austrian office at Beyrouth, some Austrian soldi stamps surcharged with the value in Turkish currency. It appears that at the time the Austrian stamps for the Levant were changed, a small quantity of the soldi stamps were in stock at Beyrouth, which the office in that town, instead of sending back to Trieste, surcharged in black with the values in Turkish currency, "20 Paras 20," "1 Piast. 1," etc. We have seen two of the values which franked a letter from Constantinople. (Phil. R.)

BULGARIA—Our Sophia cor. Bulgarian provisional chronicler—fraud; he also adds that if before the delivery of the new 5 s. and not the 3 s.



respondent informs us that the ed in our March number is a any of the values may run short stamps, it is likely to be the

COSTA RICA—*Der Philatelist* gives two types of the $\frac{1}{2}$ real blue; 1st type: stars on shady ground; 2d type: stars on white ground; it seems to us that the second type is merely occasioned by the wearing of the plate, for on examining the last type with a magnifying glass, traces of the shading are plainly visible.

DUTCH INDIES—The *Post Card* in its February number states that the Dutch Indies cards surcharged "VYF CENT," were not so surcharged by the Government but by speculators; this is corroborated by a letter from the Postmaster General at Batavia, to Mr. A. D. Hermann, a collector of that city, wherein he stated that only one type of surcharge was used and this in only one color. The following letter speaks for itself:

BATAVIA, JUNE 22d, 1888.

MR. A. D HERMANN, Batavia.

In reply to your favor of 12th inst., addressed to the Inspector General of Posts and Telegraphs, I inform you that the $12\frac{1}{2}$ c Postal cards of 1879, have only been surcharged with a large figure "5." Not on all the surcharged copies was the gray-green ink of same thickness, so that on some, the figure "5" is darker and on others lighter. None of the others shown by you, originate from the Post Office, and are thus counterfeits.

Yours, GÖLLNER.

Consequently all other surcharges are humbugs and of no value to collectors.

FRANCE—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following decree:

Art I. Public officials are authorized for official correspondence to make use of ordinary cards intended to circulate uncovered and furnished or manufactured by the various ministerial departments, or by the officials themselves.

Art. II. These cards shall not be less than nine centimeters in length and six centimeters in width or more than fourteen centimeters in length and six centimeters in width. Their weight shall not exceed five grams, nor be less than a gram and a half.

Art. III. The front of these cards is reserved for the address and the countersign of the official sending it, also the service or department to which he belongs. The reverse is intended for the official correspondence.

Art. IV. It is forbidden to attach, etc., anything whatsoever to these cards.

Art. V. All cards sent in violation of the three previous articles will be charged with letter rates.

CARNOT.

Paris, December 1st, 1888.

By the President of the Republic,

P. PEYRAL,
Minister of Finance.

FIJI—According to *Der Philatelist* the 1 sh revenue, has been surcharged "POSTAGE," we do not quite see the reason for this surcharge, revenue stamps being receivable for postage.

GERMANY—The same paper announces the error "PFENNIGF" on the 50 pf slate green.

GIBRALTAR—Has issued a 1 p wrapper and $1\frac{1}{2}$ p, $\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}$ p, 1 x 1 p, $1\frac{1}{2}\times1\frac{1}{2}$ p postal cards.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Two other envelopes have been issued for the department of Public instruction of official size. The one is addressed to the accountant, and in the left upper angle has "printed matter only," in addition

to the other notices. It bears a stamp similar to the one mentioned above. The other is addressed to the cashier of the Department, and has "registered letter" in the left upper angle, in place of "printed matter only," and the indication in the left lower angle is varied. This envelope bears a stamp of 6 pence of the old (1870) type, in the upper angles of which the letters O. S. are inserted in plugs as in the others. There are crossed red lines back and front on this latter envelope. Both are of white laid paper. The stamps are affixed to the envelopes after they are made up, and in the latter two the inscriptions are also printed upon the envelopes after they have been made up.

With reference to these official envelopes, collectors will do well to be on their guard in selecting specimens of the former issue, originally issued in 1880 for the Department of Public Instruction, and which are now obsolete. We are credibly informed that the government is about to reprint 3,000 copies of these envelopes not certainly for the use of the Department, as it is now supplied with a fresh stock. We are told that these are to be sold at face price. The only tenable suppositions therefore are, that it is done either for the benefit of collectors, or for that of speculators. We hope that these reprints are not to be foisted on collectors as originals, and that the government is not lending itself to anything so unworthy. We have said enough to caution collectors against being deceived by them. (Phil. R.)

We copy the following notice from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the first of January last:

"From to-day the public may avail themselves of the post cards just introduced for use between New South Wales and the United Kingdom. There are two cards, one valued at 2 d, and the other at 3 d, which may be forwarded to the United Kingdom, by the contract packets of the Peninsular and Oriental, and the Orient Steam Navigation Companies only. The 2 d card is for the long sea route; that is, conveyed all the way by sea, but the 3 d card will be despatched overland, via. Italy. Both cards are of the same size, the area being about twenty-one square inches, the 2 d card being printed in blue, and the 3 d card in light green. Stamps were not used in England till February, 1840, and doubtless many are not aware that the prepayment of postage by the sender, by means of stamped covers, was in existence in Sydney as early as November 1st, 1838. The year 1888 thus being the jubilee year of the issue of stamps in this colony; the new cards are brought into use to commemorate the event, and the postal authorities have appropriately impressed the cards with a fac-simile of stamp first issued. This stamp, which is much larger than the ordinary penny or twopenny postage stamp, is placed in the centre of the cards at the top, and contains the Royal Arms with motto, surrounded by the words, "General Post Office, Sydney, New South Wales." Enclosing this are two circles, containing the words, "In Commemoration of the Fiftieth Year of the Issue of Postage Stamps in the Colony," and "Design of the first Postage Stamp." This rests upon a St. Andrew's cross, the upper limbs of which contain the figures denoting the value of the postage, with rings encircling the words "Jubilee" and "Stamp." The lower limbs of the cross bear the figures "1838," and "1888." The design is embellished with, and enclosed in, a wreath of oak and eucalyptus leaves."

PERSIA—The surcharge on the envelopes and wrappers is now in smaller but heavier type than before.

ROUMANIA—Will soon have a new issue of adhesives.

TRINIDAD—The 1 £ catalogued in our February number, proves to be only a revenue stamp.

VENEZUELA—According to *Der Philatelist* the 10 bol carmine, exists with the error "8OLIVARES."

Several of our European contemporaries announce various surcharges of very suspicious appearance. Mr. G. B. Calman who returned this week from Venezuela informs us that the Post Office authorities know nothing about these surcharges which will only prove to be an addition to the already long list of frauds.

We are indebted for some of our information and new issues to Messrs. Sanford, Brock, Clotz and Stanton, also to the *Timbre Poste, Philatelic Record, Philatelic Journal of America, Der Philatelist, Philatelic World* and the *Post Card*.

POSTAL CARDS.

NEW ISSUES, DISCOVERIES AND RESUSCITATIONS.

BAVARIA.—The following cards have made their appearance.



Königreich Bayern.

POSTKARTE.



An

Horizontal wavy lines, far apart.

"88" in lower left corner.

| | | |
|------|-----------|----|
| 1888 | 5pf lilac | 10 |
|------|-----------|----|

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|----|
| " | 5x5pf lilac, F 1 gray | 15 |
|---|-----------------------|----|

"89" in lower left corner.

| | | |
|------|--------------|----|
| " 48 | 10pf carmine | 10 |
|------|--------------|----|

Vertical wavy lines, far apart.

"88" in lower left corner.

| | | |
|---------|--------------|----|
| 1888 48 | 10pf carmine | 15 |
|---------|--------------|----|



BRAZIL.

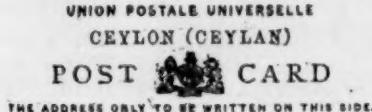
BRAZIL.—80 r blue
80 r 80 r blue 20

BULGARIA.—The 10c post card same type as the 10c 1879, comes now on white card, with carmine inscription.

10c carmine, *white*.

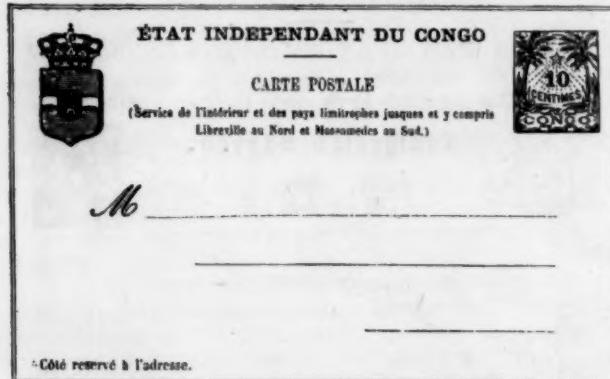
CAPE GOOD HOPE.—A ½p card has been issued in this country. We will illustrate it in our next number.

½p brown, *white*.



CEYLON.—5c on 6c blue.

CONGO.—Two new cards have been sent us by our Banana correspondent.



10c black, *white*

10



15c carmine, *buff*

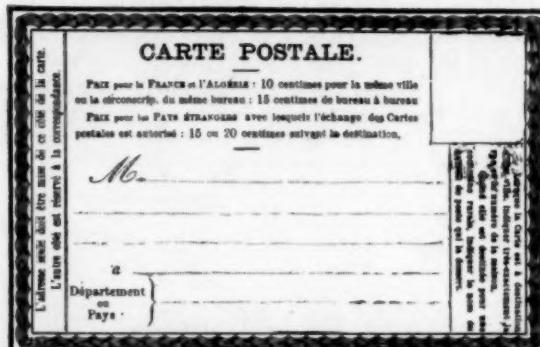
12

DANISH WEST INDIES.—A 2c card similar to the 3c of the 1887 issue has appeared.

2c blue, *white*

FRANCE.—The following cards were omitted in our January number :

- 1876 198 *white* Mars 1 76
 " " " Avril 1876.
 " " " 961—Mai 1876.
 " " " 961.—Mai 1876.
 " " " 2242.—Septembre 1876.
 " " " 2242.—Septembre 1876.
 " " " 2242. Septembre—1876.
 " " " 2242.—Septembre 1876. (t inverted)
 " " " 2960—Decmnbr 1876.
 " " " 2960.—Decembre 18
 " " " 29 o.—Decembre 1876.
 " " " 2960. Decembre 1876.
 " " " 739—Avril 1877.
 " " " 299—Fevrier 1878.
 " " " 1474.—Juin 1 .
 " " " 1474.—Juin 1878.

1878 *white*1881 *white*

NEW SOUTH WALES.—In our notes we describe the two cards issued in commemoration of the Fiftieth year of the issue of Postage Stamps in the colony. We hope to illustrate them in our next number.

2p blue, *white*
3p green, *white*

QUEENSLAND.—This colony has also issued two new cards, which we will illustrate as soon as possible.

They are of small size, 120 x 76 mm., and of buff colored card. To the left are the arms of similar design to those on the one penny card. To the right a stamp showing the head of the Queen to the left, on a ground of horizontal lines, within an uncolored upright oval band inscribed POSTAGE at the top, and the value in full in the lower part, and there is a rustic edge to the outer line of the oval. In the center of the card is a ribbon scroll with POSTCARD in the upper fold, and QUEENSLAND—AUSTRALIA in the lower ones. Below this are the usual instructions, followed by four dotted lines for the address, the first being preceded by "To" in script. So far the design is common to the two cards, but in that of the 2 pence, under the stamp in a curve, is "VIA DIRECT ROUTE," while under the 3 pence the inscription is "VIA BRINDISI OR NAPLES."

2 p blue
3 p mauve

TASMANIA.—We have been advised of a new 1 p card.

1 p vermilion, *white*

VICTORIA.—



2 p mauve, *chamois*



3 p red, green
LETTER CARD.



At This Card may pass through the Post to any place within Victoria and without additional postage to Queensland and Tasmania; but an additional One Penny Stamp must be affixed if addressed to New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand, or Fiji.

1½ p blue, gray

THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Continued.

- Same, straight dash below Post Card.
- 6 1872 256 $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and black, *white*
Same, without dash
- 7 1872 256 $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and black, *white*
Same, dash under "Post Card" and under "The address"
- 8 1872 256 $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and black, *white*
Same as 8, but "Post Card" in heavy capitals.
- 9 1872 256 $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and black, *white*
Same as 7, but distance between "Post Card" and "The address, etc" only 4 mm. instead of 14 mm.
- 10 1872 256 $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and black, *white*
Similar to 10, distance is 5 mm.
- 11 1872 256 $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and brown, *white*
Similar to 9, "Post Card" measures 48½ mm. instead of 46 mm.
- 12 1872 256 $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and black, *white*
Same as 4, "Post Card" measures 42 mm. instead of 37 mm.
- 13 1872 256 $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and black, *white*

POST CARD.

*THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE
WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.*



257

- 14 1872 257 $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and black, *white*



258

- 15 1872 258 $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and lilac, *white*
16 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and blue, "
17 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and green "
18 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and red "
19 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and brown "



259

- 20 1872 259 $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and red, *white*
21 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and brown, "

- 22 1872 259 $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and violet, *white*
 23 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and green, "
 24 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and blue, "



260

- 25 1872 260 $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and red, *white*
 26 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and brown, "
 27 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and violet, "
 28 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and green, "
 29 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and blue, "



261

- 30 1872 261 $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and red, *white*
 31 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and brown, "
 32 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and violet, "
 33 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and green, "
 34 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and blue, "



262

- 35 1872 262 $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and red, *white*
 36 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and brown, "
 37 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and violet, "
 38 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and green, "
 39 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ p pink and blue, "
 Same as 2, but "To" omitted.
 40 1875 255 $\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac
 41 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ p brown, *white*

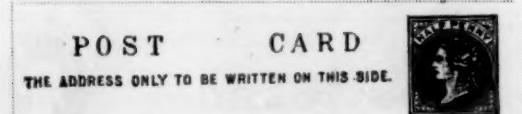
| | |
|----|----|
| 20 | 20 |
| 8 | 8 |



263

42 1873 263 1p and 1f brown

10 10



264

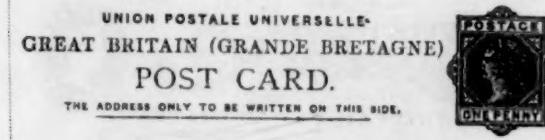
43 1878 264 ½p brown, white



265

44 1878 265 ½p brown
45 " " ½p " white

5 5



266

46 1879 266 1p brown

15 15



267

47 1879 267 1½p brown

10 10

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
 GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND
 GRANDE BRETAGNE ET IRLANDE
 THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



268

| | | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|-------------------------------|--|----|----|
| 48 | 1879 | 268 | 1p brown | | 10 | 10 |
| 49 | " | " | 1½p brown | | | |
| 50 | 1882 | 265 | ½x½p brown, white F 1 | | | |
| | | | Same, 24 perforations at top. | | | |
| 51 | 1882 | 265 | ½x½p brown F 1 | | | |
| | | | Same, 28 perforations at top. | | | |
| 52 | 1882 | 265 | ½x½p brown F 1 | | | |
| | | | Same, 36 perforations at top. | | | |
| 53 | 1882 | 265 | ½x½p brown F 1 | | | |
| | | | Same, 42 perforations at top. | | | |
| 54 | 188 | 265 | ½x½p brown, white F 1 | | | |

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
 POST CARD—GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND
 (GRANDE BRETAGNE ET IRLANDE)
 THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



269

| | | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|----------------|--|----|---|
| 55 | 1883 | 269 | 1p brown | | 8 | 8 |
| 56 | " | " | 1x1p brown F 1 | | 12 | |

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
 POST CARD—GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND
 (GRANDE BRETAGNE ET IRLANDE)
 THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



270

| | | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|------------------|--|----|--|
| 57 | 1883 | 270 | 1½p brown | | 10 | |
| 58 | " | " | 1½x1½p brown F 1 | | 15 | |

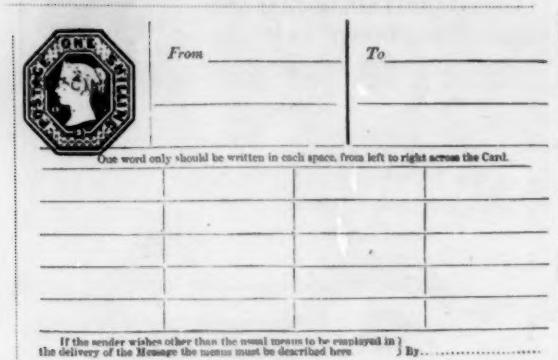
UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
 POST CARD—GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND
 (GRANDE BRETAGNE ET IRLANDE)
 THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



271

| | | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|----------------|--|----|--|
| 59 | 1883 | 271 | 2p brown | | 15 | |
| 60 | " | " | 2x2p brown F 1 | | 20 | |

TELEGRAPH CARDS.



272

101 1872 272 ish green, *white*

Same, Arms on reverse, measure 25 mm. instead of 22 mm.

102 1874 272 ish green, *white*

GREECE.



273

Paris Impression.

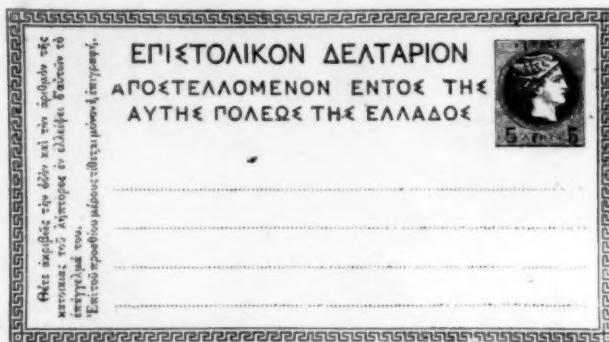
1 1876 273 15^l blue, *white*

25

Athens Impression.

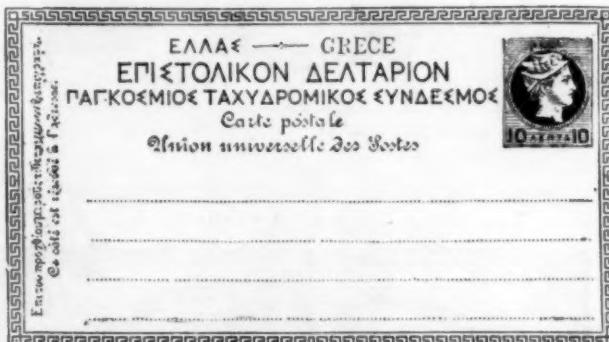
2 1878 273 15^l blue, *white*

15



274

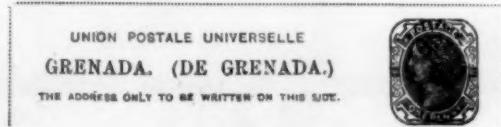
| | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|------------------------|--|----|
| 3 | 1883 | 274 | 5l black | | 4 |
| 4 | " | " | 5x5l black <i>F</i> 2 | | 8 |
| 5 | " | " | 10l blue | | 8 |
| 6 | " | " | 10x10l blue <i>F</i> 2 | | 15 |



275

| | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|------------------------------|--|----|
| 7 | 1883 | 275 | 10l carmine, blue <i>F</i> 2 | | 8 |
| 8 | " | " | 10x10l carmine, blue | | 15 |

GRENADA.



276

| | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|-----------|--|------|
| 1 | 1881 | 276 | 1p blue | | 1 50 |
| 2 | " | " | 1½p brown | | 3 00 |



277

3 1881 277 1p blue
4 " " 1½p brown

15
20



278

5 1886 278 ½p green
6 " " ½x½p green F 1

5
10



279

7 1886 279 1p carmine
8 " " 1x1p carmine F 1
9 " " 1½p brown
10 " " 1½x1½p brown F 1

8
15
12
20

GUATEMALA.



280

1 1875 280 ¼r black
2 " " ¼x¼r black F 2

15

There are ten minor varieties of No. 1 and six of No. 2.

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

50th EDITION.

INCLUDES ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES.

Perforated.

24a 1857 1c blue (Franklin) retouched 15

CONFEDERATE STATES.

Lynchburg, Va.
ENVELOPE STAMP.

PAID.

29a 1861 2529 5c black, buff p

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIAN POST OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.

*Perforated.*

- | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|------------------------|
| 144 | 1888 | 371 | 20 par on 5 sld rose |
| 145 | " | " | 1 pia on 10 sld blue |
| 146 | " | " | 2 pia on 20 sld gray |
| 149 | " | " | 5 pia on 50 sld violet |

PNEUMATIC ENVELOPES.



169 1889 361 15 kr gray, pink p

CANADA.
NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.



74 1888 2530 1c blue, manila p

CONGO.



Perforated.

8 1888 676 25c blue 15

POSTAL PACKET STAMPS.

Perforated.

53 1888 2531 3f 50c violet 1 75

COSTA RICA.

REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.



Perforated.

23 1889 2532 5c red brown

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.



102 1888 770 5c blue, white p

DUTCH EAST INDIES.
ENVELOPE STAMPS.



53 1888 2533 15c on 25c violet 3 00 3 00

EGYPT.



2513

FRANCE.
FRENCH OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.

Perforated.

205 1889 2546 1 pia on 25c black on rose

FRENCH COLONIES.
Gabon.

Perforated.

180 1889 2534 25c on 5c green

Indo Chine.



Perforated.

250 1889 2535 5c on 35c black on yellow

251 " " 5c on 35c " " " (variety without "89.") 15

St. Pierre Miquelon.

Perforated.

511 1889 2536 5c on 2c brown on buff

GREAT BRITAIN.
GOVERNMENT PARCELS.

Regular issues surcharged

**GOVT
PARCELS**

*Perforated.*

227 1884 954 1s h green



867

228 1888 967 9p violet and blue



968

229 " 968 1s h green

INDIA.
REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

*Perforated.*

102 1888 2547 1a brown

103 " " 4a green

Chamba.
REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.



70 1888 2537 2a blue

Holkar.
Perforated.

2 1888 2545 ½a mauve

Nandode.
Perforated.

1 1888 2538 1a orange

JAMAICA.

TELEGRAPHS USED AS POSTAGE.

Perforated.

80 1888 2539 2 p lilac

NEW SOUTH WALES.

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.

Regular issues with O. S. in upper angles.



134 1889 1554b 1 p violet

OFFICIAL REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

Regular issues with O. S. in upper angles.



151 1889 1549 6 p mauve

NEW ZEALAND.

REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

*Perforated.*

94 1888 1575 7sh 6 p brown

PERSIA.

1685



2540

Perforated.

69 1888 1635 8 s on 10 s black and orange (error)

- 70 1889 2540 1 ch red
 71 " " 2 ch blue
 72 " " 5 ch lilac

PHILLIPPINE ISLANDS.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Perforated.

Carmine surcharge.

- 174 1889 2541 2½ c on 20 c brown

ROUMANIA.*Perforated.*

- 75 1889 1803 1½ b black on bluish p
 76 " " 3 b mauve " "
 77 " " 5 b green " "
 78 " " 10 b red " buff p
 79 " " 15 b red brown on " "
 80 " " 25 b blue on yellow p
 81 " " 50 b bistre on " "

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

*Perforated.*

- 110 1889 1804 2 b green
 111 " " 5 b " on yellow p
 112 " " 10 b " " "
 113 " " 30 b " " "

SALVADOR.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.



- 39 1888 1868 5c blue, amber p

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.



104 1889 1929 1 p green, buff p
OFFICIAL STAMPS,
Regular issues surcharged O. S.



71 1887 1933 6 p blue

SWEDEN.



With Posthorn on back.
Perforated.

36 1889 2062 6 o lilac

TASMANIA.
PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



Perforated.

32 1889 2542 ½p on 1p red, black surcharge

TUNIS.



Perforated.

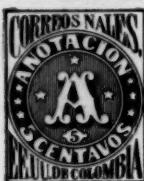
17 1889 2118 5fr lilac on lavender

TURK'S ISLAND.

*Perforated.*

35 1389 2136 6 p yellow brown

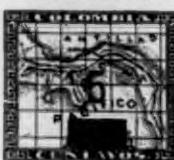
25

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.
REGISTERED LETTER STAMPS.

Groundwork of crossed lines.

236 1888 2215 5c black

20

Colombian Republic.
FOR USE IN PANAMA ONLY.
PROVISIONAL ISSUE.*Perforated.*183 1888 2543 5c on 10c yellow, violet surcharge
REGISTERED LETTER STAMPS.*Perforated.*237 1889 2544 10 c red
OFFICIAL INSURED LETTER STAMPS.

319 1888 2234 black on white wove p